



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

JP

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/729,072	12/04/2000	Jian Zhang	0088CN-58	6444
26797	7590	06/15/2005	EXAMINER	
SILICON VALLEY PATENT AGENCY 7394 WILDFLOWER WAY CUPERTINO, CA 95014				CHOWDHURY, AZIZUL Q
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
				2145

DATE MAILED: 06/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/729,072	ZHANG ET AL	
	Examiner Azizul Choudhury	Art Unit 2145	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 March 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 04 December 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

***Detailed Action***

This office action is in response to the amendment received on March 23, 2005.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The claims have been amended to include the trait of having the alarm data transported over an E1 channel while the video and audio data are transported over a different network/channel. The specification however states on page 6, lines 5-10 that video; sound and alarm signals are transmitted through E1 channel 5. Hence it is described in the specification that the video and sound data are transmitted in the same network/channel as the alarm data, contrasting the newly amended claim material.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 5-10 and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ramirez Diaz et al (US Pat No: 6,476,858 B1), hereafter referred to as Diaz.

1. With regards to claim 1, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server comprising: a number of channel interface units respectively coupled to a plurality of field terminals for transporting video, audio and alarm data in a surveillance site to a plurality of view stations respectively, wherein the video and audio data are transported over a network and the alarm data is transported over a dedicated E1 channel, the field terminals generate video signals that are respectively digitized, encoded and compressed to form the video and audio data, and wherein each of said channel interface units comprises:
  - a) A number of channel transceiver chips to communicate with said field terminals, connected to a logic control module through a data line and a clock line, for transmitting/receiving signals from a channel;
  - b) A logic control module including a number of programmable devices, a single chip processor and a memory for receiving data from said channel transceiver chips through the data line and the clock line and transmitting the data to said channel transceiver chips, moreover, for receiving the data from the bus control module through the data line and the address line and transmitting the

data to the bus control module, wherein said memory is connected to said programmable devices for buffering the data received from said channel transceiver and the data received from said bus control module; and

- c) A bus control module with one end connected to said logic control module and another end connected to a computer bus;
- d) An information process kernel including a processor and a software module and connected to said channel interface unit by said computer bus; and
- e) A number of view station interface units respectively coupled to said information process kernel by said computer bus to receive the video and audio data, wherein the video and audio data are decompressed, decoded and subsequently displayed on the view stations

(Diaz teaches a video and security monitoring system (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). The design uses video cameras connected to a network such as the Internet. The cameras send video along with alternative data such as beeper (equivalent to alarm) (column 4, lines 19-32, Diaz) and sound (column 3, lines 1-11, Diaz) and (Figure 8a, Diaz). The design also allows for data to be digitized and processed if necessary. The video data can be stored in a database or can be viewed live as well. Hence the viewing stations can be local or remote to the location of the cameras. Since there exists a network between the devices (Figure 7, Diaz), it is inherent that the claimed components (such as the transceiver and receiver components) are present within Diaz's design. Furthermore, data transferring devices such as

Art Unit: 2145

computers inherently also possess busses as claimed. This is illustrated in figure 8a of Diaz's disclosure. Plus, Diaz goes on to state that the network topology can be implemented across various setups, including dedicated lines (column 4, lines 49-52, Diaz). However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

2. With regards to claim 2, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein each of said channel interface units further comprises:
  - Two channel transceiver chips,
  - Programmable devices,
  - The memory devices and

- A single chip processor, wherein said channel transceiver chips are connected to said programmable devices respectively through a transmitting clock line Tck, transmitting data line TxD and receiving clock line Rck, receiving data line RxD, said programmable devices are connected to said memory devices respectively through a DATA BUS and an AD BUS, said memory devices are connected to said programmable devices respectively through the DATA BUS and the AD BUS, said programmable devices are connected to the I/O bus in a said single chip (CPU), and also connected to the DATA BUS and the AD BUS in a computer bus control chip, said single chip processor (CPU) is connected to the control bus and the status bus in said computer bus control chip through its I/O bus, and said computer bus control chip is connected to said computer bus

(The claimed features are present in networked devices. The features allow networked devices to transmit and receive data. In addition, they allow networked devices to channel data to the desired locations for processing. Diaz's design is based on networks (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). The cameras, view stations and computers are all networked together (Figure 7, Diaz) and hence must possess the claimed features. However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

3. With regards to claim 5, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server comprising:
  - A number of channel interfaces units, each of the channel interfaces units coupled to a field terminal and receiving data over a data network from the field terminal, wherein each of the channel interfaces units comprises at least a channel transceiver to communicate with the field terminal and buffer the data in a memory, the field terminal produces audio and video analog signals that are respectively digitized, encoded and compressed to form the data, and wherein the field terminal further produces alarm information that is transported in a separated data channel;
  - A network interface coupled to the data network; and

- An information process kernel coupled between the channel interfaces units and the network interface, the information process kernel executing instructions for transporting the data over the data network and the alarm information in the separated data channel, wherein a number of view stations are coupled to the data network to receive the data for display thereon and the alarm information for immediate attention

(Diaz teaches a video and security monitoring system (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). The design uses video cameras connected to a network such as the Internet. The cameras send video along with alternative data such as alarm and sound (column 3, lines 1-11, Diaz). The design also allows for data to digitized and processed if necessary. The video data can be stored in a database or can be viewed live as well. Hence the viewing stations can be local or remote to the location of the cameras. Since there exists a network between the devices (Figure 7, Diaz), it is inherent that the claimed components (such as the transceiver and receiver components) are present within Diaz's design. Furthermore, data transferring devices such as computers inherently also possess busses as claimed. This is illustrated in figure 8a of Diaz's disclosure. Plus, Diaz goes on to state that the network topology can be implemented across various setups, including dedicated lines (column 4, lines 49-52, Diaz). However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

4. With regards to claim 6, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein each of the channel interfaces units further comprises:
  - At least one channel transceiver chip;
  - At least one programmable device;
  - A processor, coupled to the at least one channel transceiver chip and the at least one programmable device and controlled under a clock signal, for synchronizing the at least one channel transceiver chip and the at least one programmable device to cause the data to be transferred into the memory and read the data out of the memory onto a data bus when one of the view stations is controlled to display the data

(Diaz teaches a video and security monitoring system (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). The design uses video cameras connected to a network such

as the Internet. In addition, computers are used and are networked in this design (Figure 7, Diaz). The traits described within this claim are commonly available within networked computer systems. These include the existence of programmable devices, transceiver chips (NICs), processor, clock, busses, and data transferring, processing and buffering means. However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

5. With regards to claim 7, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the data network is one or more Ethernet (E1) and local area network (LAN)  
(Diaz teaches a video and security monitoring system (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). The design uses video cameras connected to a network such as the Internet. In addition, computers are used and are networked in this

design (Figure 7, Diaz). No limitation is placed as to the type of network to be used. Plus, Figure 7 illustrates LANs and Ethernet is commonly used in Internet networks. However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

6. With regards to claim 8, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the network interface formats the data for transmission over the data network in accordance with a standard supported by the data network (Diaz discloses a design where data is transferred (Figure 7, Diaz). When any data is transferred, a preset protocol must be used. However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

7. With regards to claim 9, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the instructions when executed causes the processor to: write the data to a PCI bus; map an address on the PCI bus to an internal bus through an address mapping register; and store the data in the memory when the internal bus is detected idle

(The claimed steps are common steps performed on computers when handling data. Computers are present within Diaz's design (Figure 7, Diaz). However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's

disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

8. With regards to claim 10, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the instructions when executed causes the processor further to: read the data out the memory when receiving a data channel number identifying the field terminal; and transmit the data over the data network through the network interface

(If data is to be transferred in a computer, the claimed steps must be performed. Diaz's design features networked computers that will (Figure 7, Diaz). However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

9. With regards to claim 12, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the data represents audio and video signals from the field terminal (Diaz's design allows for the capture of video and audio data from the cameras (Figure 8a, Diaz). However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

10. With regards to claim 13, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the data further include an alarm signal that causes the data to be transmitted to one of the view stations for display

(Diaz's design allows for the transfer of a beeper (equivalent to the claimed alarm) or textual message as well (column 4, lines 19-32, Diaz). However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

11. With regards to claim 14, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server wherein the field terminal is remotely located with respect to the view stations (Diaz discloses a design allowing a user to monitor locally or remotely (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, that the digital camera stated within the abstract section of Diaz's disclosure can be incorporated into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103**

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3, 4 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Diaz in view of Allen et al (US Pat No: 5,892,535), hereafter referred to as Allen.

12. With regards to claim 3, Diaz teaches through Allen, a remote video surveillance server, wherein said channel transceiver chip is an E1 or a DDN or an ISDN transceiver chip, said programmable device is a CPLD or a FPGA or a DSP, said

memory is a single chip dual-ported RAM or a two chips RAM, said computer bus is an ISA bus or a PCI bus

(Diaz's disclosure reveals that computers are used (Figure 7, Diaz).

Transceiver chips and programmable devices are common in computers. It is further inherent that the claimed features will be present within the computer of Diaz's design since the computer is applied for networked video surveillance purposes as well. However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras. In addition, Diaz's disclosure teaches the use of servers but does not detail the use of servers with dual-port RAM.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

In addition, Allen's disclosure teaches a design using servers with dual port RAM (column 50, lines 4-5, Allen). Hence, networked computers are able to use dual port RAM.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of Allen's dual port RAM server with Diaz's teachings of digital cameras stated within the abstract with the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

13. With regards to claim 4, Diaz teaches through Allen a remote video surveillance server wherein said channel transceiver chip is an E1 or a DDN or an ISDN transceiver chip, said programmable device is a CPLD or a FPGA or a DSP, said memory is a single chip dual-ported RAM or a two chips RAM, said computer bus is an ISA bus or a PCI bus

(Diaz's disclosure reveals that computers are used (Figure 7, Diaz).

Transceiver chips and programmable devices are common in computers. It is further inherent that the claimed features will be present within the computer of Diaz's design since the computer is applied for networked video surveillance purposes as well. However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras. In addition, Diaz's disclosure teaches the use of servers but does not detail the use of servers with dual-port RAM.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

In addition, Allen's disclosure teaches a design using servers with dual port RAM (column 50, lines 4-5, Allen). Hence, networked computers are able to use dual port RAM.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of Allen's dual port RAM

server with Diaz's teachings of digital cameras stated within the abstract with the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

14. With regards to claim 11, Diaz teaches through Allen, the remote video surveillance server wherein the memory is a dual-ported random access memory (Diaz's disclosure reveals that computers are used (Figure 7, Diaz). However the summary and description of Diaz's disclosure do not teach the use of digital video cameras. In addition, Diaz's disclosure teaches the use of servers but does not detail the use of servers with dual-port RAM.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure does teach the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract of Diaz's design teaches the use of a digital camera within that design.

In addition, Allen's disclosure teaches a design using servers with dual port RAM (column 50, lines 4-5, Allen). Hence, networked computers are able to use dual port RAM.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of Allen's dual port RAM server with Diaz's teachings of digital cameras stated within the abstract with the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the disclosure, to allow the user

to receive or monitor event via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

***Response to Remarks***

The amendment filed March 23, 2005 has been carefully evaluated but is not deemed fully persuasive. First, the newly amended material focuses on the trait of having the alarm data transported over an E1 channel while the video and audio data are transported over a different network/channel. The specification however states on page 6, lines 5-10 that video; sound and alarm signals are transmitted through E1 channel 5. Hence it is described in the specification that the video and sound data are transmitted in the same network/channel as the alarm data, contrasting the newly amended claim material. Second, the Diaz prior art goes on to state that the network topology can be implemented across various setups, including dedicated lines (column 4, lines 49-52, Diaz). Hence, the amended claim trait is accounted for within the Diaz design.

***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Azizul Choudhury whose telephone number is (571) 272-3909. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Valencia Martin-Wallace can be reached on (571) 272-6159. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AC

*V. Martin Wallace*  
VALENCIA MARTIN-WALLACE  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER